

“CARE Package”



The CARE Act, S.1924 **(Charity Aid, Recovery, &** **Empowerment Act of 2002)**

March 25, 2002



The CARE Act, S.1924

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(Charity Aid, Recovery, & Empowerment Act of 2002)

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The CARE Act, S.1924

Fact Sheet

(Charity Aid, Recovery, & Empowerment Act of 2002)

“Helping People Who Help People In Need”

Problems & Solutions: (1) Giving, (2) Saving, (3) Fairness

1. **GIVING:** We must encourage a tradition of giving by creating incentives for individuals, businesses, and foundations to give to charitable causes.

PROBLEMS	SOLUTIONS provided by S.1924
<u>Problem:</u> Disincentives exist that thwart some charitable giving.	<u>S 1924 removes disincentives ...</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Fact:</u> Many IRA account holders would happily contribute to charitable causes, but decline because of the steep personal tax penalty they would have to pay in order to contribute. (National Committee for Planned Giving)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S 1924 allows IRA accountholders the opportunity to make charitable donations without a tax penalty.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Fact:</u> 86 million income tax non-itemizers are discriminated against because they have no opportunity to deduct their charitable contributions (IRS/Independent Sector). How much more would these folks contribute if they could deduct, as itemizers do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S 1924 creates a charitable deduction of \$400 per person (\$800 per couple) for the two-thirds of Americans who do not itemize their taxes.
<u>Problem:</u> Charitable organizations are preparing for a difficult fund-raising year because of the weakened economy and the diversion of well-intended contributions from historically popular causes to September 11 th recovery efforts.	In addition to IRA rollovers and deductions for non-itemizers, <u>S 1924 creates incentives</u> for food bank donors, foundations, and corporations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <u>Fact:</u> Union Rescue Mission of Los Angeles, the nation's largest rescue mission, continues to feed 2,500 people per day, but now reports a 27% decline in donations since September 11th. (Associated Press, 2/24/01)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S 1924 expands incentives for those who donate food and books for those in need• S 1924 reduces and simplifies the Excise tax for charitable foundations from 2% to 1%• S 1924 raises the giving cap for C corporations from 10% to 15% and expands incentives for S corporations

2. **SAVING:** We must support a culture of savings for lower-income working Americans by creating incentives to save for a home purchase, educational opportunities, and entrepreneurship or small business development.

<p><u>Problem:</u> Low-income families face hardships in saving for important major investments.</p>	<p><u>S 1924 creates Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to help low-income folks save...</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fact:</u> More than one out of six American families with children live on an annual income of \$17,000 or less. (White House) • <u>Fact:</u> One-third of Americans do not own the home that they live in. (Homeownership Alliance) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S 1924 allocates \$1.7 billion of matching tax credits for savings accounts for lower-income working Americans through 2009. Federal tax credits will reimburse up to \$500 per accountholder per year as a national demonstration (estimated 900,000 accountholders).

3. **FAIRNESS:** We must insist on fair treatment for smaller faith-based and community-based organizations that choose to compete for federal funds to serve those in need.

<p><u>Problem:</u> Some faith-based groups face barriers in competing for resources to help the needy.</p>	<p><u>S 1924 removes barriers for faith-based organizations...</u></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Fact:</u> A report by the President, released in August, showed that there exists “widespread bias against faith- and community-based organizations in Federal social service programs.” (White House, “Unlevel Playing Field,” August 2001) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S 1924 insists on fairness for faith-based organizations including nondiscrimination provisions for religious icons and governance criterion • S 1924 establishes the Compassion Capital Fund: \$150 million for technical assistance and capacity building for smaller faith-based and community based organizations helping those in need • S 1924 provides an “EZ Pass” so that charitable organizations seeking 501(c)(3) status for social services may receive priority assistance

Broad Support for faith-based and charitable organizations

Bipartisan Support

- A broad bipartisan group has already endorsed the CARE Act. In addition to Senators Santorum and Lieberman, the bill is co-sponsored by Democrats Bayh, Carnahan, Clinton, Miller, Bill Nelson & Torricelli and Republicans Brownback, Cochran, Hagel, Hatch, Hutchinson, Hutchison & Lugar.
- Both President Bush and Majority Leader Daschle have endorsed the CARE Act.
 - President Bush: “Get it out of the Senate, and get it on my desk...” (2/27/02)
 - Majority Leader Daschle: “I look forward to working with President Bush to get this proposal signed into law.” (Rapid City Journal, 2/15/02)
- A bipartisan group of 67 Senators (49 Republicans, 18 Democrats) voted to allow faith-based groups to provide social services in 1996. (Vote 230, 7/23/96)
- Former Vice-President Gore endorsed “partnerships with our faith community” during a speech to the Salvation Army in May 1999.
- Former President Clinton signed into law equal treatment/access provisions for faith-based organizations 4 times. (Public Laws 104-93, 105-285, 106-113, 106-310)



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Section-by-Section Summary

(Charity Aid, Recovery, & Empowerment Act of 2002)

Overview

The Lieberman-Santorum CARE Act aims to tap into America's renewed spirit of unity, community and responsibility in the wake of September 11th to better respond to pressing social problems and ultimately help more people in need. To do so, it would leverage new support and resources for a broad range of community and faith-based groups – including those that are already working cooperatively with government to provide critical services and improve people's lives, and those who want to become part of that partnership.

This diverse universe of charitable organizations — which proved once again after the terrorist attacks how effective they are in meeting real human needs – is uniquely American and forms the backbone of our civil society. The CARE Act would strengthen that backbone through a broad array of tools and strategies – 1) tax incentives to spur more private charitable giving; 2) innovative programs to promote savings and economic self-sufficiency for low-income families; 3) technical assistance to help smaller social services providers do more good works; 4) narrowly-targeted efforts to remove unfair barriers facing faith-based groups in competing fairly for federal aid; and 5) additional federal funding for essential social service programs.

Title I: Charitable Giving Incentives

This section offers a series of targeted tax incentives to spur additional charitable giving and thereby bring increased resources to organizations helping those in need. Among other things, these provisions would:

- Create a charitable tax deduction of up to \$400 for individual taxpayers and \$800 for couples who do not itemize on their tax returns
- Allow IRA holders to make charitable contributions from their accounts
- Provide an enhanced deduction for donations of food and books to charitable organizations
- Reduce and simplify the excise tax on foundations from 2 percent to 1 percent to encourage greater social investments
- Raise the contributions cap for subchapter C corporations and expand incentives for S corporations to increase corporate charitable giving
- Modify the unrelated business income tax for charitable remainder trusts

These provisions are designed to respond to the immediate challenges facing charities in the wake of the September 11th attacks and the weakened economy, which have put a significant drain on resources. These provisions, which are effective through 2003, have not been officially scored by the Joint Tax Committee, but are estimated to cost between \$8 billion and \$10 billion.

Title II: Individual Development Accounts

This section encompasses the bipartisan legislation that Senators Lieberman and Santorum have introduced to expand the use of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to encourage low-income working families to save and

build assets. IDAs are special savings accounts that offer matching contributions from the sponsoring bank or community organization, on the condition that the proceeds go to buying a home, starting or expanding a small business, or to pay for post-secondary education – the assets necessary to provide stability and self-sufficiency.

Initial IDA demonstrations around the country have proven successful in changing the lives of account holders and reducing their dependency on governmental and other social services. The CARE Act aims to build on these successes and increase the availability of IDAs, by significantly reducing the cost for banks and community organizations to offer these innovative accounts. Specifically, it would provide a dollar-for-dollar tax credit to offset the matching contributions up to \$500 per account. This incentive, which is estimated to cost \$1.7 billion over the next 10 years, could help create as many as 900,000 new accounts over that time.

Title III: Equal Treatment for Non-Governmental Providers

This section addresses a recurring complaint of small faith-based organizations -- that certain government agencies have refused to consider grant applicants with religious names or those who use facilities containing religious art or icons -- with a narrowly-tailored solution. Specifically, it states that an applicant may not be disqualified from competing for government grants and contracts simply because the applicant imposes religious criteria for membership on its governing board, because the applicant's chartering provisions contain religious language, because the applicant has a religious name, or because the applicant uses facilities containing religious art, icons scriptures or other symbols. These provisions do not relieve any applicant from meeting all other grant criteria or address the issues of preemption of civil rights laws.

This section also addresses another bureaucratic problem many smaller community and faith-based grassroots organizations face in obtaining federal funding. These organizations often do not have the capacity or resources to seek and administer a government grant or contract, even though they may be best positioned to deliver the services. To help them overcome this hurdle, this section authorizes government agencies to give grants or enter into cooperative agreements with larger and more experienced organizations, who then will be authorized to award subcontracts or subgrants to smaller grassroots organizations, with whom they will work to administer the grant.

Title IV: 501(c)(3) EZ Pass

This section would make it easier for many charitable groups to obtain a 501(c)(3) designation, and thereby make it easier to qualify for Federal grants and contracts. 501(c)(3) status confirms that an organization is a tax-exempt charity, eligible to receive tax-exempt donations. Although any group that applies for that status can hold itself out as a 501(c)(3) once it sends the IRS its application, a number of government programs won't consider applications from any group that hasn't yet received approval of its application from the IRS -- a process that sometimes can take several months.

To help facilitate that process, the bill requires the IRS to expedite the 501(c)(3) application of any group that needs that status to apply for a government grant or contract. And, in an effort to help the smallest of these groups, it requires the IRS to waive the application fee for groups whose annual revenues don't exceed \$50,000.

Title V: Compassion Capital Fund

To help small community and faith-based organizations better partner with the government and serve communities in need, the bill creates a Compassion Capital Fund and authorizes four agencies to distribute its resources. HHS, DOJ, HUD and the Corporation for National and Community Service will collectively have over \$150 million to offer technical assistance to community-based organizations for activities such as writing and managing grants, assistance in incorporating and gaining tax-exempt status, information on capacity building and help researching and replicating model social service programs.

Title VI: Social Services Block Grant

This section would increase Federal funding for the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), which most charitable organizations agree is a critically important and effective program for meeting the needs of disadvantaged communities and families. SSBG provides flexible funds to states for such vital programs as Meals on Wheels, child and elderly protective services, and support services for the disabled. Over the last five years, however, the program has seen its funding reduced by more than \$1 billion.

The bill aims to restore funding for SSBG over the next two years to its authorized level as dictated in the 1996 welfare reform law. It would first increase the funding level to \$1.975 billion for fiscal year 2003; the program is currently funded at \$1.7 billion. It would then raise the funding level to its full authorized level -- \$2.8 billion - for fiscal year 2004. This would represent an increase of \$275 million for the coming fiscal year, and more than \$800 million for the following year.

Title VII: Maternity Group Homes

This section is designed to advance one of the key goals of welfare reform -- helping teenage mothers achieve self-sufficiency — by strengthening federal support for locally-run maternity group home programs. The 1996 welfare reform law requires that minors live at home under adult supervision or in a maternity group home in order to receive benefits. Teenagers who are provided the opportunity to live in these homes are more likely to continue their education or receive job training, less likely to have a second teenage pregnancy, and more likely to find gainful employment that allows them to leave welfare. To help give more teenage mothers this kind of opportunity, the bill creates a separate funding stream for maternity group home programs and authorizes \$33 million in additional funding.

Q: How much will the bill cost?

A: The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that the charitable giving and savings incentives will cost \$11.6 over 10 years. Several significant provisions would need to be renewed after 2 years. The increase in the Social Services Block Grant program accounts for nearly \$1.1 billion, and the Compassion Capital Fund accounts for \$150 million a year.



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Common Questions

(Charity Aid, Recovery, & Empowerment Act of 2002)

Q: Is this the President's "Faith-based Initiative"?

A: This legislation is a bipartisan initiative, drafted with the President's support, to help empower America's charities to do more good works and help more people in need. It builds on the President's Faith-based and Community Initiative, embracing many of the same principles and the same programs. And in some places it goes beyond the President's original plan, including substantial new funding for essential social service programs.

Q: Whom exactly will it help?

A: The bill is designed to strengthen governmental and private sector support for the nation's charitable organizations – not just faith-based groups, but the broad range of civic, non-profit, and philanthropic groups that are working to improve their communities. Many of those organizations have been hit hard by the September 11th relief efforts, along with the weakened economy, which together have put a severe drain on resources and contributions and increased demands. This bill will provide some important immediate relief, by spurring more private giving and offering more public resources, as well as sustained long-term assistance. Ultimately, though, it is communities and people in need that will benefit.

Q: How much will the bill cost?

A: The Joint Committee on Taxation estimates that the charitable giving and savings incentives will cost \$11.6 over 10 years. Several significant provisions would need to be renewed after 2 years. The increase in the Social Services Block Grant program accounts for nearly \$1.1 billion, and the Compassion Capital Fund accounts for \$150 million a year.

Q: Why do the charitable giving incentives expire after two years?

A: The war and the recession have put severe constraints on the Federal budget, leaving little room for major new initiatives. To keep the cost of this package at a realistic level, and to get the most bang for the limited bucks available, the sponsors of the bill decided to focus on responding to the immediate charity crisis and maximize the giving incentives in the short-term.

Q: Does this bill include “Charitable Choice”?

A: This bill does not include charitable choice. What the bill does do is remove some barriers small religiously-affiliated charities have faced when they try to participate in government social service programs -- barriers virtually everyone agrees shouldn't exist. These narrowly-tailored “equal treatment” provisions simply say that no social service provider should be unfairly discriminated against just because they have religious symbols on their walls, religious names in their titles, or religious missions in their chartering documents.

Q: Why are the “equal treatment” provisions necessary?

A: One of the recurring complaints from small faith-based social service providers is that their religious name, religious symbols in their facilities or religious language in their chartering documents has caused them problems when applying for government grants or contracts. Regardless of the debate on charitable choice, there is broad consensus that a religious name or the like shouldn't disqualify a group if they operate just like other groups. It's true for the larger faith-based charities like Catholic Charities and United Jewish Communities -- it should be true for smaller ones as well. The same goes for soup kitchens that have crosses on the wall or praise for God in their mission statements.

Q: Who is supporting this bill?

A: The CARE Act is the product of bipartisan negotiations between the White House and Senators Joe Lieberman (D-CT) and Rick Santorum (R-PA), the bill's lead sponsors. It is being cosponsored by a bipartisan group of Senators, including Evan Bayh (D-IN), Sam Brownback (R-KS), Jean Carnahan (D-MO), Hillary Clinton (D-NY), Thad Cochran (R-MS), Chuck Hagel (R-NE), Orrin Hatch (R-UT), Tim Hutchinson (R-AR), Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-TX), Richard Lugar (R-IN), Zell Miller (D-GA), Bill Nelson (D-FL), and Robert Torricelli (D-NJ).

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Editorials & News Articles

(Charity Aid, Recovery, & Empowerment Act of 2002)



"Senators meet with President Bush and Treasury Secretary Paul. H. O'Neill, seated at right, about the Armies of Compassion Initiative."

Source: Los Angeles Times, 2/8/02



"The compromise was reached in negotiations between the White House and Sens. Rick Santorum (R-Pa.), left, and Joseph I. Lieberman (D-Conn.), second from left. Sen. Hillary Rodham Clinton (D-N.Y.), right, was a supporter."

Source: Washington Post, 2/8/02

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, February 11, 2002

Editorial: Bush and Funding of Faith

President Bush has been remarkably effective in compromising with Congress to push his biggest campaign promises. He's won partial victories on tax cuts and education reform. In both cases, he gave ground on some points in the hope of gaining more later, happy just to win on a few principles.

The latest example of this camel's-nose-in-the-tent strategy is Mr. Bush's compromise on his plan to expand federal support for social services run by religious groups, or the so-called faith-based initiative (inaptly dubbed FBI). He sees faith organizations as a needed government partner in addressing such problems as drug addiction.

He has endorsed a bill that marks a critical compromise for him: Religious groups would not be able to discriminate on religious grounds in the hiring of social workers when using public money for public services. The bill is sponsored by Sens. Joseph Lieberman (D) of Connecticut and Rick Santorum (R) of Pennsylvania.

That compromise is necessary for any FBI bill to pass the Senate, where many Democrats regard federal support for private social work as a GOP Trojan horse to cut social programs run by federal agencies. In fact, it's not clear where the estimated \$ 12 billion cost of the bill will come from.

Senator Lieberman, a moderate Democrat who ran against Bush as Al Gore's vice-presidential candidate, will be a helpmate for Bush in arguing for the bill, especially on its provision allowing federal support for religious groups even if they have a religious name, or display religious icons, at places for social work. That provision alone could be a way for Bush to keep the flame of his faith-based concerns burning.

In many ways, the bill represents true compromise, and the public may gain. It increases money for federal grants states use to provide services to needy families. Taxpayers who don't itemize would get a break for charitable contributions.

The Senate bill is still some distance from passage. But it's a useful first step toward Congress fine-tuning the constitutional boundary between church and state. Lawmakers and Supreme Court justices are aware of public pressure to allow more spiritually impelled activism into the public arena, whether it's letting students hold prayer sessions in schools or funding a church-run program to train welfare recipients for work.

The church-state wall must remain intact. But it won't fall if a few windows let some light shine through.

The Dallas Morning News

Thursday, Jan. 31

Editorial: Faith-based initiative: Even half a measure must move forward

Though scarred, President Bush is undeterred, and again is poised to wade into the politically shark-infested waters of faith-based initiatives.

A week ago, Mr. Bush told a group of mayors that he has not given up on this worthy idea despite the waves of controversy that sunk efforts last year. In fact, Mr. Bush told the mayors that he thinks a bill can make it out of Congress this year. He is expected very soon to resume a full-court press in favor of faith-based initiatives. If a bill does make it out of Congress, it most likely will be because the president and lawmakers now realize that getting half of a good idea passed is better than getting none of it.

Last spring, the Republican-controlled House passed a sweeping faith-based plan despite legitimate concerns that some parts of it would violate the Constitution. By summer, however, the early momentum of that victory had dissipated. John DiIulio resigned as head of the Office of Faith-based and Community Initiatives. Then a bitter confrontation over whether religious groups would be exempt from state and federal anti-discrimination laws effectively doomed Senate consideration of any faith-based legislation.

The idea of government and religious groups working together to attack societal ills is too valuable to allow it to languish. The president must pursue a bipartisan effort built around getting the Congress to back the least controversial elements. These could be more tax credits for faith-based efforts, and tax law changes to encourage contributions to charitable organizations. The most controversial issues like charitable choice and discrimination in hiring would be returned to a back burner.

While less than what the president and House conservatives originally envisioned, a scaled-back version could break a legislative logjam. Senate Majority Leader Tom Daschle then must hold to his promise to allow fair consideration of faith-based legislation this session instead of holding it hostage to election-year politics.

By now, Congress should realize that government alone is not always the most effective deliverer of social services to those in need. Although a sea change is needed in the relationship of government to religious and community groups, faith-based initiatives must move forward this session, even if the steps are small and measured.

Los Angeles Times

Friday, February 8, 2002 Home Edition

Bush Blesses Charity Plan; Giving: A bipartisan coalition of senators renames the initiative for faith-based social services and limits its scope.

JAMES GERSTENZANG, TIMES STAFF WRITER

A coalition of Democratic and Republican senators won White House support Thursday for a compromise version of President Bush's proposal to give religious groups a bigger role--and more federal aid--in providing social services.

The agreement revives the plan, which stalled last year in the Senate. Its passage would put in place one of Bush's domestic priorities, one of the first he advanced after his inauguration.

The program has a new name that tones down its religious aspect. What the White House originally called the Faith-Based Initiative has become the Armies of Compassion Initiative. And it has a more modest reach. Rather than being open-ended, most of its provisions would have a two-year life unless renewed. The compromise proposal also eliminates controversial elements of the plan that passed the House last year on a largely party-line vote.

The House measure would exempt religion-based programs from civil rights laws and would let them make personnel decisions, based on religion, in programs operating with federal assistance. They would be exempt from local laws protecting the rights of gays and lesbians.

Those elements are not included in the Senate measure.

Rep. J.C. Watts Jr. (R-Okla.), sponsor of the measure that the House approved, called the Senate proposal a "good start." He called for greater leeway for religious organizations but said he is confident that differences between the Senate measure, if approved, and the House legislation can be overcome.

During a photo session in the Oval Office with the senators who helped negotiate the compromise, Bush said: "This legislation will not only provide a way for government to encourage faith-based programs to exist without breaching the separation of church and state, it will also encourage charitable giving as well."

He called the measure "a big step" toward harnessing the nation's compassionate nature.

The measure is intended to allow religious organizations to use federal support to take part in such activities as tutoring, helping the homeless, helping the families of prisoners and meeting other social needs without running afoul of the constitutional prohibition on the mingling of religion and government.

White House Press Secretary Ari Fleischer said the measure "breaks down barriers where the federal government previously did not provide help to community or faith-based groups that were doing good works in their neighborhoods."

The legislation would allow groups receiving federal aid to display religious symbols on walls or use religious phrases in their names. That sparked criticism from the Rev. Barry Lynn of Americans United for Separation of Church and State.

"It is simply wrong for a publicly funded job-training facility to post a banner that reads, 'Only Jesus saves,'" he said.

Several senators said they hope the measure will help overcome what some are calling a crisis among smaller charities. The agencies have reported a slump in gifts after the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks because many donors are contributing to charities created to help the victims.

Catholic Charities, for example, reported in December that contributions in the Los Angeles metropolitan area had declined 50% to 60% since Sept. 11.

White House officials and the senators said one of the measure's key elements would let people who do not itemize deductions on their income tax returns to deduct up to \$400 in charitable contributions--or \$800 for those filing joint returns--in 2002 and 2003. The administration says approximately 75% of taxpayers do not itemize deductions.

This provision, administration officials said, would encourage charitable deductions among a wide swath of low- and moderate-income people.

Sen. Joseph I. Lieberman (D-Conn.), a chief sponsor of the bill, said, "That should unleash billions of dollars of charitable giving."

Another leading sponsor is Sen. Rick Santorum (R-PA.).

Under Senate projections, the measure would cost the federal treasury from \$11 billion to \$13 billion, most of it through the tax deductions. The White House put the cost at \$10 billion to \$12 billion.

Among other provisions, the legislation would increase the tax breaks for corporate donations to charities. It also would allow donations from individual retirement accounts without tax penalties after the taxpayer reaches age 67.

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Endorsements

(Charity Aid, Recovery, & Empowerment Act of 2002)

Republicans and Democrats agree: pass the CARE Act!

"Faith-based groups are reclaiming America, block by block, life by life, from the inside out. We must encourage their work, without undermining their freedom or their identity or their purpose. It is time for the United States Senate to pass the faith-based initiative. The bill's sponsor, Rick Santorum is here. I appreciate you, Mr. Senator, working hard. Get it out of the Senate, and get it on my desk for the good of the American people."

– President George W. Bush,
Speaking at St. Luke's Catholic Church in Washington, DC
February 27, 2002

"The CARE Act isn't a Republican or a Democratic plan. It is a bipartisan proposal that strikes the right balance between harnessing the best forces of faith in our public life without infringing on the First Amendment....I look forward to working with President Bush to get this proposal signed into law."

– Tom Daschle (D-SD), Senator Majority Leader,
Op-ed published in the Rapid City Journal
February 15, 2002

"After many months of discussion, debate, and disappointments, I am proud to report that we have finally reached a balanced, bipartisan agreement - one that avoids the controversies that have to date bogged down the President's plan in Congress, and that advances our common interest in turning the growing good will in our country into more good works in our communities,"

– Senator Joe Lieberman (D-CT),
CARE Act Co-sponsor

"We cannot lose focus that our ultimate goal is helping the hopeless and the destitute. This compromise represents a critical step forward in empowering those smaller faith and community-based groups who give so much to care for so many."

– Senator Rick Santorum (R-PA),
CARE Act Co-sponsor

Charities and Universities, Faith-based Organizations and Medical Foundations all agree: pass the CARE Act!

(This is only a partial list. The complete list includes several hundred more organizations.)
For the complete list, see: <http://santorum.senate.gov/careact.html>

American Association of Christian Schools
American Autoimmune Related Diseases Association
American Bible Society
American Cancer Society
American Diabetes Association
American Foundation for AIDS Research (AMFAR)
American Foundation for the Blind
American Heart Association
American Institute for Cancer Research
American Red Cross

Americans for Community and Faith Centered Enterprise
Americans for Tax Reform
America's Community Bankers
America's Second Harvest
Arizona Community Foundation
Arkansas Community Foundation
Arthritis Foundation
Association of American Universities
Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities
Association of Christian Schools International

Association of Fundraising Professionals
Association of Jewish Family and Children's Agencies
Auburn University
Baptist Foundation of South Carolina
Baptist Health Foundation
Baylor College of Medicine
Black Patriots Foundation
Bowery Mission of NY
Boy Scouts of America
Boys and Girls Club of Bridgeport, Inc.

Bread for the World

Bridgeport Rescue Mission

Brother's Brother Foundation

California Catholic Conference

Call to Renewal

Casa Esperanza Inc.

Catholic Big Brothers Big Sisters of Los Angeles

Catholic Charities USA

Catholic Community Foundation - Diocese of Phoenix

Catholic Conference of Ohio

Catholic Foundation

Centre for New Black Leadership

Children's Mercy Hospitals and Clinics

Children's Organ Transplant Association

Christian Church Foundation

Christian Coalition of America

Christian Foundation for Children and Aging

Christian Legal Society

Clemson University

Close Up Foundation

Community of Christ

Corporation for Enterprise Development

Council for Advancement and Support of Education

Council for Opportunity in Education

Council on Foundations

Dakotas United Methodist Foundation

Dallas Seminary Foundation

Deafness Research Foundation

Denver Rescue Mission

Detroit Public Schools

Diabetes Research Institute Foundation

Donors Forum of Chicago

Duke University

Easter Seals

Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University

Emory University

Episcopal Church

Ethics & Religious Liberty Commission

First Night International

Florida Catholic Conference

Florida Cultural Alliance

Florida Hospital Foundation

Foundation for Advancements in Science and Education

Foundation for Independent Higher Education

Foundation for Reading Area Community College

Friends of Israel

Georgetown University

Goodwill Industries of Eastern North Carolina, Inc.

Grocery Manufacturers of America

Gundersen Lutheran Medical Foundation

Habitat for Humanity International

Helen Keller Worldwide

Here's Life Inner City

Heritage Foundation

Hispanic Policy Development Project

Hispanic Scholarship Fund of San Francisco

Historic Annapolis Foundation

Independent Sector

Indiana University Foundation

Iowa Health Foundation

Iowa Lutheran Hospital Foundation

Iowa State University Foundation

Islamic Institute

Islamic Society of North America

Jesus Video Project

Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services

Jewish Community Foundation

Jewish Community Relations Council

Jewish Educational Alliance

Jewish Policy Center

Kresge Foundation

LaSalle University

Levi Strauss Foundation

Luther Care Services

Luther Seminary

Lutheran Services in America

March of Dimes

Michigan Association of School Boards

Michigan Catholic Conference

Michigan Ecumenical Forum

Michigan Nonprofit Association

Michigan State University

Minnesota Catholic Conference

Minnesota Medical Foundation

Missouri Baptist Children's Home

Moody Bible Institute of Chicago

NALEO Educational Fund

National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

National Association for Visually Handicapped

National Association of Independent Schools

National Audubon Society

National Catholic Conference

National Center for Learning Disabilities

National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise

National Center on Nonprofit Enterprise

National Civic League

National Coalition for Homeless Veterans

National Committee on Planned Giving

National Congress for Community Economic Development

National Council of Churches

National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA

National Council of La Raza

National Crime Prevention Council

National Fraternal Congress of America

National Military Family Association

National Multiple Sclerosis Society

National Network of Youth Ministries

National Ovarian Cancer Coalition

Native American Rights Fund

Nebraska United Methodist Foundation

New Jersey Catholic Conference

New Mexico Catholic Conference

North Carolina Masonic Foundation, Inc.

North Central Florida Alzheimer's Association

North Dakota Association of Nonprofits

North Hawaii Community Hospital

Northwestern University

Nueva Esperanza

Ohio University Foundation

Oklahoma United Methodist Foundation Inc.

Olive Crest Homes and Services for Abused Children

Oregon Catholic Conference

Oregon Health & Science University Foundation

Pennsylvania College of Technology Foundation

Pennsylvania SIDS Alliance

Pennsylvania State University

Philadelphians for Literacy

Phillips Academy

Pittsburgh Action Against Rape

Presbyterian Hospital Foundation

Princeton University

Prison Fellowship Ministries

Reform Congregation Oheb Shalom

RESULTS

Robert Wood Johnson Foundation

Ronald McDonald House Charities of Wichita Inc.

Rotarians Against Malaria

Sacred Heart University

Salvation Army National Headquarters

Samaritan Healthcare Foundation

Samuel H. Kress Foundation

Savannah Jewish Federation

Seattle Children's Home

Snow Shoe Rails to Trails Association

Somebody Loves You Ministries

South Carolina Association of Nonprofit Organizations

South Dakota State University Foundation

Southern Methodist University

St. Joseph Healthcare Foundation

Teen Challenge International, USA

Texas Catholic Conference

Three Rivers Adoption Council

Toward Tradition

Traditional Values Coalition

Trinity Church of Miami

Tufts University School of Dental Medicine

Tulsa Zoo Friends

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations

United Cerebral Palsy

United Disability Services

United Jewish Communities

United Jewish Federation of Northeastern New York

United Jewish Federation of Pittsburgh

United Jewish Foundation of Metropolitan Detroit

United Leukodystrophy Foundation

United Methodist Homes of New Jersey

United Negro College Fund

United States Conference of Catholic Bishops

United Way of America

University of Arkansas

University of California Berkeley

University System of Maryland

US Pan Asian American Chamber of Commerce

Volunteers of America

Wake Forest University Baptist Medical Center

We Care America

Wesley Theological Seminary

Williamsport-Lycoming Foundation

Wisconsin Catholic Conference

Women's Center & Shelter of Greater Pittsburgh

Women's Community Foundation

World Vision

Wright State University

YMCA of the USA

Youth for Christ

Youth With A Mission

The CARE Act, S.1924

Resources/Web Pages

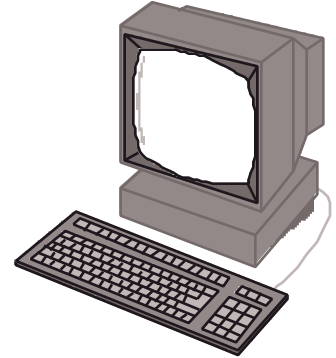
(Charity Aid, Recovery, & Empowerment Act of 2002)

Senate Sponsors of the CARE Act:

- Senator Santorum: <http://santorum.senate.gov/community.html>
- Senator Lieberman: <http://lieberman.senate.gov/>

President Bush:

- White House: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/faith-based/>
- USA Freedom Corps: <http://www.usafreedomcorps.gov/>
- Corporation for National Community Service: <http://www.cns.gov/>



Reports & Studies

- Government Account Office's "Charitable Choice: Overview of Research, Findings on Implementation," 1/18/02: <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02337.pdf>
- Search For Common Ground's "Working Group on Human Needs and Faith-Based and Community Initiatives," 1/15/02: <http://www.working-group.org/>
- White House's "Unequal Playing Field" Report, August 2001: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2001/08/20010816-3-report.pdf>
- Survey of Church-Government Anti-Poverty Programs" by Amy Sherman, Hudson Institute, June 2000: <http://www.welfare-reformer.org/9stsurvey.htm>

Faith-based & Community Organizations

- Center for Public Justice: <http://www.cpjustice.org/>
- Christian Community Development Association: <http://www.ccda.org>
- Faith Center for Community Development: <http://www.fccd.org>
- Kids Hope USA: <http://www.kidshopeusa.org>
- National Center for Faith-based Initiative: <http://www.ncfbi.org/>
- National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise: <http://www.ncne.com/>
- Nueva Esperanza: <http://www.nueva.org>
- We Care America: <http://www.wecareamerica.org/>
- World Vision: <http://www.worldvision.org/usprograms>

Charitable Organizations

- Association of Fundraising Professionals: <http://www.afpnet.org/>
- Council for Advancement and Support of Education: <http://www.case.org/>
- Corporation for Enterprise Development's IDA Network: <http://www.idanetwork.org>
- Council on Foundations: <http://www.cof.org/>
- Independent Sector: <http://www.independentsector.org/>
- National Committee on Planned Giving: <http://www.ncpg.org>
- Philanthropy Roundtable: <http://www.philanthropyroundtable.org/>

(Note: Organizations listed above are not meant to imply an endorsement of S 1924. Instead, the list is provided only as multiple examples of charitable and faith-based organizations in action.)

The CARE Act, S.1924

You Can Help!

Many of our friends and supporters have asked how they can help to pass the CARE Act out of the Senate; we're glad you asked!

As a matter of course, Senators are responsive to advocates of legislation. However, it is important to remember that Senators are the employees of their constituents. They tend to respond more quickly and completely to the people who reside in the state that they represent.

HOW to Contact

Tips:

- Find the number of any Senator by calling the Capitol Switchboard at 202-224-3121
- Find the phone numbers, faxes, addresses, and e-mail addresses of any Senator on the web at <http://www.senate.gov/>
- Call a Senator's office to find out which staff member handles issues related to charities, faith-based initiatives, or taxes. It's essential to contact Senators' offices and tell them about your support for the CARE Act, but it's also important to discern which staff member is the best to meet with or talk with.

Methods of Contact:

1. Visit their state or Washington offices
2. Call their state or Washington offices
3. Send them letters
4. Send them faxes
5. Send them e-mail messages

WHO to Contact

1. Contact your US Senator – ask him/her to co-sponsor the bill
2. Contact the Senate Leadership
 - Ask them to co-sponsor the bill
 - Ask them to expedite the bill for floor consideration
3. Contact Senate Finance Committee Members
 - Ask them to co-sponsor the bill
 - Ask them to pass it out of Committee in tact

Senate Leadership

	Democrat/Majority	Republican/Minority
Leader	*Tom Daschle (SD)	*Trent Lott (MS)
Assistant Leader	Harry Reid (NV)	*Don Nickles (OK)

US Senate Finance Committee

Democrats

MAX BAUCUS, MT (Chairman)
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER IV, WV
*TOM DASCHLE, SD
JOHN BREAUX, LA
*KENT CONRAD, ND
BOB GRAHAM, FL

JAMES M. JEFFORDS, VT
JEFF BINGAMAN, NM
JOHN F. KERRY, MA
ROBERT G. TORRICELLI, NJ
BLANCHE L. LINCOLN, AR

Republicans

*CHARLES GRASSLEY, IA (Ranking Member)
ORRIN G. HATCH, UT
FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, AK
*DON NICKLES, OK
*PHIL GRAMM, TX

*TRENT LOTT, MS
FRED THOMPSON, TN
*OLYMPIA J. SNOWE, ME
JON KYL, AZ
CRAIG THOMAS, WY

4. Contact Senate Budget Committee Members
 - Ask them to co-sponsor the bill
 - Ask them to include the cost of S 1924 in the FY 2003 Budget Resolution

US Senate Budget Committee

Democrats

*Kent Conrad (Chairman), ND
Ernest F. Hollings, SC
Paul S. Sarbanes, MD
Patty Murray, WA
Ron Wyden, OR
Russ Feingold, WI

Tim Johnson, SD
Robert C. Byrd, WV
Bill Nelson, FL
Debbie Stabenow, MI
Hillary Rodham Clinton, NY
Jon Corzine, NJ

Republicans

Pete V. Domenici, NM (Ranking Member)
*Charles E. Grassley, IA
*Don Nickles, OK
*Phil Gramm, TX
Christopher S. Bond, MO
Judd Gregg, NH

*Olympia Snowe, ME
Bill Frist, TN
Gordon Smith, OR
Wayne Allard, CO
Chuck Hagel, NE

***Note: some Senators serve on multiple committees, or with Leadership roles**

- * Tom Daschle (D-SD) - Majority Leader, Finance Committee
- * Trent Lott (R-MS) - Minority Leader, Finance Committee
- * Don Nickles, (R-OK) - Minority Assistant Leader, Member of both the Finance & Budget Committee
- * Kent Conrad (D-ND) - Chairman of the Budget Committee, Member of the Finance Committee

- * Charles Grassley (R-IA) - Ranking Member of the Finance Committee, also serves on the Budget Committee
- * Phil Gramm (R-TX) - Member of both the Finance & Budget Committee
- * Olympia Snowe (R-ME) - Member of both the Finance & Budget Committee



Senator Joe Lieberman
706 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-3804
202-224-4041

Senator Rick Santorum
120 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510-3804
202-224-6324

updated electronic copies of this document may be obtained at:
<http://santorum.senate.gov/careact.html>